

# THE MERCK INDEX

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CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND BIOLOGICALS

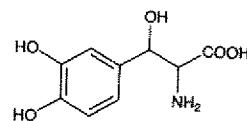
TWELFTH EDITION

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## DSIP



Crystals from ethanol and ether, mp 232-235° (dec).  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -39^\circ$  ( $c = 1$  in 1*N* aq HCl). Also cited as crystals from water and L-ascorbic acid, mp 229-232° (dec) (Ohashi).  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -42.0^\circ$  ( $c = 1$  in 1*N* aq HCl).

THERAP CAT: Antiparkinsonian.

**3514. DSIP.** *Delta sleep-inducing peptide (rabbit); delta sleep peptide; delta sleep factor.*  $C_{25}H_{44}N_{10}O_{10}$ ; mol wt 848.82. C 49.53%, H 5.70%, N 16.50%, O 28.27%. A nonapeptide that shows enhancement and induction of delta (slow-wave) and spindle EEG patterns. Its occurrence was suspected during dialysis of cerebral venous blood of rabbits during sleep induced by electrical stimulation of the thalamus: M. Monnier, L. Hösl, *Science* **146**, 796 (1964). Initial isoin: *etidem, Pflügers Arch.* **282**, 60 (1965). Isolin, characterization: G. A. Schoenenberger *et al.*, *Experientia* **28**, 919 (1972). Amino acid sequence, synthesis of DSIP and analogs: G. A. Schoenenberger, M. Monnier, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **74**, 1282 (1977). Solid phase synthesis: Y. P. Shvachkin *et al.*, *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* **51**, 719 (1981), *C.A.* **95**, 43644s (1981). Rapid liquid phase synthesis: S. Nozaki, I. Muramatsu, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan* **55**, 2165 (1982). HPLC separation: M. Dizarglu *et al.*, *J. Chromatog.* **237**, 417 (1982). Effect on human sleep: D. Schneider-Helmert *et al.*, *Lancet* **1**, 1256 (1981); *etidem, Int. J. Clin. Pharmacol. Ther. Toxicol.* **19**, 341 (1981); D. Schneider-Helmert, G. A. Schoenenberger, *Experientia* **37**, 913 (1981).

Trp-Ala-Gly-Gly-Asp-Ala-Ser-Gly-Glu

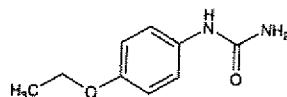
**3515. DTBP.** *Bis(1,1-Dimethylethyl) peroxide; di-*tert*-butyl peroxide.*  $C_8H_{16}O_2$ ; mol wt 146.23. C 65.71%, H 12.41%, O 21.88%.  $(CH_3)_3COOC(CH_3)_3$ .

Flammable liq;  $d_4^{20} 0.7940$ ; mp -40°; bp<sub>24</sub> 80°;  $n_D^{20} 1.3890$ . Flash pt (Tag open cup) 65°F (18°C). Soluble in organic solvents, in most resin monomers and in partial polymers. Soly in water about 0.01%.

USE: As polymerization catalyst.

**3516. Dulcamara.** Bittersweet; woody nightshade; scarlet berry. Dried stems of *Solanum dulcamara* L., *Solanaceae*. *Habit.* Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, natural in U.S. *Constit.* Solanidine (about 1%), dulcamarin, dulcamaric and dulcamaretic acids.

**3517. Dulcin.** *(4-Ethoxyphenyl)urea; p-phenetolcarbamide; p-phenetylurea; Sucrol; Valzin.*  $C_9H_{14}N_2O_2$ ; mol wt 180.21. C 59.99%, H 6.71%, N 15.55%, O 17.76%. Made by treating p-phenetidine with phenoxide and then with ammonia: Berlinerblau, *J. Prakt. Chem.* **30**, 103 (1883); from p-phenetidine and urea: Kurzer, *Org. Syn. coll. vol. IV*, 52 (1963).

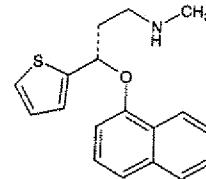


Lustrous needles; very sweet taste—about 250 times as sweet as cane sugar, mp 173-174°. Sol in 800 parts cold water, 50 parts boiling water, 25 parts alcohol.

USE: Non-nutritive sweetener.

**3518. Duloxetine.** *(S)-N-Methyl-γ-(1-naphthalenyl)-2-thiophene propanamine; (+)-(S)-N-methyl-γ-(1-naphthyl-oxy)-2-thiophene propanamine; (+)-N-methyl-3-(1-naphthalenyl-oxy)-3-(2-thienyl)propanamine; LY-248686.*  $C_{18}H_{19}NOS$ ; mol wt 297.42. C 72.69%, H 6.44%, N 4.71%, O 5.38%, S 10.78%. Dual serotonin and norepinephrine uptake inhibitor. Prepn: D. W. Robertson *et al.*, *Eur. pat. Appl.* **273,658**; *etidem, U.S. pat. 5,023,269* (1988, 1991 both to Lilly); and abs config: J. Deeter *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*

*ters* **31**, 7101 (1990). Improved process: R. A. Berglund, *U.S. pat. 5,362,886* (1994 to Lilly). Pharmacology: D. T. Wong *et al.*, *Neuropsychopharmacology* **8**, 23 (1993). Neurochemical effects *in vivo*: R. W. Fuller *et al.*, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **269**, 132 (1994). Determination of chiral purity: E. C. Rickard, R. J. Bopp, *J. Chromatog. A* **680**, 609 (1994).



Hydrochloride,  $C_{18}H_{19}NOS \cdot HCl$ . White solid. pKa in DMF-water (66:34): 9.6.

THERAP CAT: Antidepressant.

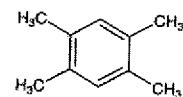
**3519. Durapatite.** *Hydroxylapatite; calcium phosphate hydroxide; calcium orthophosphate basic; hydroxyapatite; Alveograf; Ossopan; Periograf.*  $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Ca(OH)_2$  or  $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$ . Also considered as pentacalcium monohydroxyapatite  $Ca_5(OH)(PO_4)_3$ . Calcd as  $Ca_{10}H_2O_6P_6$ ; Ca 39.89%, H 0.20%, O 41.41%, P 18.50%. Occurs as a mineral in phosphate rock. Constitutes the mineral portion of bone. Prepn from  $Ca(NO_3)_2$  and  $KH_2PO_4$ : Warington, *J. Chem. Soc.* **26**, 983 (1873); Rathje, *Ber.* **74**, 342 (1941); Hayek in *Handbook of Preparative Inorganic Chemistry*, G. Brauer, Ed. (Academic Press, 2nd ed., 1963) p 545; from calcium phosphate, dibasic: Perloff, Posner, *Inorg. Syn.* **6**, 16 (1960); from  $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  and  $(NH_4)_2PO_4$  plus  $NH_4OH$ : Hayek, Newesely, *ibid.* **7**, 63 (1963). Formation and structure of synthetic bone hydroxyapatites: A. S. Posner *et al.*, *Prog. Cryst. Growth Charact.* **3**, 3 (1980).

Hexagonal needles arranged in rosettes. Dec above 1100°. Practically insol in water, even when freshly prep'd. Crystallographic data:  $a_0$  9.425;  $C_0$  6.935;  $C_0/a_0$  0.736.

USE: Prosthetic aid (artificial bone and teeth).

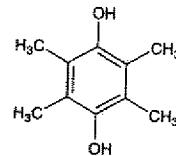
THERAP CAT: Calcium supplement; phosphorus supplement.

**3520. Durene.** *1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene; Durol.*  $C_{10}H_{16}$ ; mol wt 134.22. C 89.49%, H 10.51%. Occurs in coal tar. Usually prep'd from xylene and methyl chloride in the presence of  $AlCl_3$ : Smith, *Org. Syn. vol. 10*, 32 (1920); cf. Smith, Dobrovolny, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **48**, 1413 (1926).



Scales with camphor-like odor from alcohol.  $d_4^{20} 0.84$ . mp 80°. bp 191-193°. Sublimes and is volatile with steam. Insol in water; freely sol in alcohol, ether, benzene.

**3521. Durohydroquinone.** *2,3,5,6-Tetramethyl-1,4-benzenediol; tetramethyl-p-hydroquinone; dihydroxydurene.*  $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$ ; mol wt 166.22. C 72.26%, H 8.49%, O 19.25%. For prepn see refs under Duroquinone.



Needles from alcohol, mp 233°. Begins to sinter at 220°. Sparingly sol in ether. Treatment with ferric chloride yields duroquinone.

Diacyldurohydroquinone, needles from alc, mp 207°.

**3522. Duroquinone.** *2,3,5,6-Tetramethyl-2,5-cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione; tetramethyl-p-benzoquinone.*  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ ; mol wt 164.20. C 73.15%, H 7.37%, O 19.49%. Prepn by reduc-